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The new government bonds find large sale in New York at 1161/2 to 1167/4. showing that a mistake was made in not offering them at or near 116. As lives are usually spoken of, Abra-

ham Lincoln would have been eightyseven years of age had he lived until to-day, but years are not the measure of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Hale, of Maine, has presented a bill to make the birthday of Abraham

measure should get through the Senate without a free coinage amendment. In politics Abraham Lincoln was not

a trimmer. He knew what he believed and he had the courage of his belief. He never played the demagogue; on the contrary, he had faith in the good sense of the people.

If Spain is not able to speedily put down the rebellion in Cuba it will in all probability be hard pushed for funds. The Bank of Spain has already given the government notice that it will not be convenient for it to continue to make

The United States 4-per-cent. coupon bonds which were sold to the Morgan syndicate a year ago at 1041/2 are now quoted at 116%. At this price those who got the present 4 per cents, at 112, and even Mr. Pulitzer, who took a million at 114, can make a good thing by selling.

While Lincoln was not born in Indiana end it was not the State in which his great career opened to him, the formative years between early childhood and young manhood were spent in Indiana. He was Hoosier bred, and, so far as he had schooling, he obtained it in Indiana,

Mr. Croker, in his speech on retiring from the bossship of Tammany Hall told his auditors that he was going out of politics because he had become weary and disgusted with the work of hunting offices for Tammany's members. For what other purpose does Mr. Croker suppose Tammany employs a boss?

A Washington special to a Chicago paper says that "Charley Woodman made his maiden speech in the House to-day," adding, "He spoke for five minutes with easy abandon on the financial question." If there is one thing more important than all others in the discussion of the financial question in Congress it is easy abandon.

It is authoritatively announced that Pennsylvania will present the name of Senator Quay to the Republican national convention for President. Of course, Mr. Quay does not expect to be nominated, but by being a candidate he can keep noncommittal as to other candidates and may hold the Pennsylvania delegation together until it can be date. Mr. Quay is not altogether a tyro in politics.

A former resident of Wichita, Kan. now in the East, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun, he being the first foreigner so honored since it was conferred on Sir Edwin Arnold five years ago. The decoration was given on ac count of valuable information given the Japanese troops in Formosa by which they gained the capital. In this respect if in no other, a private citizen of the United States has an advantage over officeholders, as the Constitution forbids the latter from accepting office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign This is construed as including honorary titles and decorations.

It is said that most members of Congress are very averse to fathering measures entitled "a bill to correct the milithe charge of desertion" against so and so. And well they may be, since these men were never heard of until the act of 1890 was passed, under which veterans could obtain pensions for disabilities disqualifying them from earning a livelihood. Now and then an innocent man may possibly suffer by throwing out every bill correcting records and removing the charge of desertion, but it is better that one innocent man should suffer punishment for carelessness than that hundreds of deserters should be so placed that they will be the equals of those who are worthy of the highest consideration because they served their disappointment at his announcement,

Most Republicans will not regret that the scheme to elect the officers of the Senate by the acquiescence of the Populists has failed. An agreement with them to permit the Republicans to elect would have meant a demand on their part for patronage, a yielding to which would have been humiliating at best, and humiliating in the extreme when it is remembered that wherever Populists have controlled patronage an era of incapacity and thievery has followed. In Kansas nearly every one of the Populists who got into place by denouncing the wastefulness of those then in office

country faithfully.

was a plunderer from the start. Republicans cannot afford to make combinations with such people for the sake of a few offices. Official position at pest should be regarded as a result of party success, and not its end, unless the time has come when government is not for the people.

THE BEST WAY OUT.

Several days ago the Journal, after careful consideration of the situation created by the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the apportionment question, expressed the opinion that, in view of all the circumstances, the best way out was to elect a Legislature under the act of 1885, which would have power to enact a constitutional apportionment. Further reflection has confirmed and strengthened this opinion. As the position of the Republican party on the question may be decided at the conference to be held to-day, the Journal will state anew its reasons for holding this

The Journal shares with all Republicans the aversion to holding an election under an apportionment which is clearly assailable and unconstitutional for reasons already declared by the Supreme Court, but it must be remembered that every election in this State for forty years past has been held under a gerrymander made by one party or the other. We should not become virtuous the repeal of the charter of the South too suddenly. Nor is the Republican Africa Company." The Journal, comparty entirely blameless for the present | menting on this statement at the time, situation, for it had an opportunity in the last Legislature to pass an appor- a distinct departure from a traditional tionment act that would have been invulnerable on any of the grounds laid of the British government, namely, the down by the Supreme Court. Unfortunately, the act which was passed fell just enough short of meeting the constitutional requirement to incur the judicial ban. In looking for the best way out of the

present situation Republicans should

consider public as well as party interests and give due weight to actual conditions. Public interests forbid that the State should be unnecessarily brought into a condition of impotency or possible profits by such a condition, and should avoid it if possible. Although the situation ought to be free from partisan aspects, it must be remembered that we have a Democratic Supreme Court and Governor. The court has said that the only expression of the legislative will left upon the subject of apportionment under which Senators and Representatives may be chosen at the general election of 1896." Mark the language; it is "the last and perhaps the only" law under which an election can be held. If that law is attacked the Supreme Court could easily find reasons for postponing a decision till after the next election. It is assumed by some that it would be overthrown, and that the Governor would then be compelled to call a special session of the Legislature. He has said, "In no event will I call a special session, and has forced a choice between an election under the act of 1885 and quasi anarchy. Two wrongs do not make a right, and the fact that the Governor has forced a disagreeable choice upon the Republicans would not justify them in trying to retaliate at the risk of making things much worse than they are. It would gain popular approval and strength by meeting and beating the Governor on his own line of battle. And the Journal believes he would be beaten. In the election of 1885 the Republicans carried fifty-five of the one hundred representative districts, and only failed to win the Legislature by reason of Democratic hold-over Senators. Now the Republicans have nineteen out of twentyfive hold-over Senators and better prospects of carrying a majority of the representative districts than they had in 1886. Leaving out of view the public welfare, which is really the highest consideration in the case, and putting it solely on partisan grounds, the Journal still thinks the best way out and the Governor will not call a special session of the Legislature, is to hold an election

under the act of 1885. AS TO GENERAL HARRISON.

Indianapolis correspondents of papers published outside the State spend but a small part of their time verifying the rumors that come to their ears, but if such reports will serve as material for a them off. It is in this way that the story has gone abroad that leading Republicans here are agitating the subject of sending General Harrison to the St. Louis convention as delegate at large for Indiana. If such a movement is on foot the Journal is not aware of it, and believes that its obvious impropriety would restrain all real friends of the ex-President from assisting in a scheme of the kind. Mr. Harrison has definitely taken himself out of the list of presidential candidates. Those who know him know that his withdrawal is sincere and his decision final, but they must also be aware that his appearance as a delegate on the floor of the convention would be construed as a willingness to keep himself in sight with a view to profiting by possible emergencies or to exercise undue influence on the nomination. He would undoubtedly refuse to place himself in such an undignified and improper position, and should beg to be saved from injudicious friends, if any there be, who seek to impose the office of delegate upon him. General Harrison will undoubtedly do his part in support of the ticket nominated at St. Louis, but those who think to use him in advance to further their own schemes will certainly be disappointed, while any who may have wished to have him appear as a delegate solely because of the distinction he would confer on the State will do well to look at the matter from

his personal standpoint. The Journal is in receipt of numerous enthusiastic communications from friends of General Harrison expressing urging his transcendent qualifications for the presidency and virtually advocating the ignoring of his letter and the presentation of his name to the convention in spite of his wishes. These communications have not been printed for the reason that, with the best of intentions on the part of the writers, they really show disrespect to Mr. Harrison, and their publication would be a practical impeachment of the sincerity of his withdrawal from politics. The Journal disapproves entirely of such a movement, and hopes second thought will convince its advocates of their indiscre-

In this connection it may be said that

the widely circulated report that the ex-President will be a candidate for the tion, and probably had its origin in the disposition of well-meaning but injudihonored chief. There is nothing more than rumor in the matter. General Harrison has retired from official life, and should be left to enjoy the peace of pri-

THE RETURN OF RHODES.

The first effect on the British government of the failure of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal territory and of the capture of himself and men by the Boer government was very unusual. It is an almost unprecedented occurrence for the British government to repudiate or express regret for the acts of British officials in any part of the globe, but in this case it did. It made haste to declare that Dr. Jameson had not only acted without orders, but that his action was indefensible and deeply regretted. When it came out that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, had approved, aided and encouraged the expedition, although he did not actively participate in it, further regret was expressed that Mr. Rhodes should have lent himself to such a compromising business, and London dispatches even said that the incident "might result in said the repeal of the charter "would be and long established policy on the part policy of territorial extension through the agency of commercial companies,' and predicted that "if the charter of the South Africa Company is revoked it will be immediately succeeded by another company with similar powers,' as England was not yet ready to abandon her policy of conquering through

The charter of the South Africa Company has not been revoked, and Mr. Rhodes, after a pleasant visit to Eng anarchy. The Republican party never land, has returned to South Africa without having received, so far as known, a word of censure. The British government regretted his action in connection with the Jameson raid very much, but not enough to put it out of his power to repeat it. The cablegram announcing act of 1885 "is the last and perhaps the | his return to South Africa says "his departure was managed very quietly," and intimates that he gave the government authorities the slip. If the truth were known it is probable they connived at his departure, and that the statement that he gave them the slip is intended to create the impression that he is under a ban for his conduct in connection with the Jameson raid. It is more likely his policy of territorial extension has been quietly approved, and, while he may have been advised to proceed a little more slowly and cautiously, it is not at all probable there has been any reversal of his policy. Mr. Rhodes has returned to South Africa and will soon be found doing business at the old stand and in the old way. The South Africa Company retains its charter, and the British policy of conquering through trade will

CATHODAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

A peculiarity of modern science is the rapidity with which new discoveries are developed and perfected. There are so many scientists in different parts of the world working all the time on parallel lines to a common end that as soon as one makes a new discovery others are able to contribute something to it or carry it on to fuller development. They are quick to see if a discovery has elements of growth, and, to use a current phrase, they "push it along."

It has been but a few weeks since the first announcement was made of Roentgen's discovery of photographing by means of cathodal rays through solid substances, and now scores of scientists are verifying his process, and some have already made interesting additions to the original discovery. When such men as Edison, Tesla and others of equal ability, though less celebrity, begin to give their whole time to a particular line of discovery it cannot be long till the world will know about all that can be

learned concerning it. As the discovery consists in the appli cation of cathode rays to photography it may interest general readers to know that cathodal light, or cathodal rays, are those set in motion by the negative ence of the rays as a distinct form of light was discovered by a German scientist about seven years ago, but he stopped with demonstrating their existence. Four years later it was shown that they would pass through aluminium and other metals, but they were not applied to photography. It was left for Professor Roentgen to make a practical application of the discovery by photographing objects through solids and by actually discovering flaws in the interior of car wheels. What further practical application will be made of the discovery remains to be seen, but the field seems to be large. Already it has been used to photograph broken bones and locate bullets and other foreign substances in the human body, and some Eastern hospitals are preparing to intro-

duce it for practical use. Just what the cathodal light is, how it differs from ordinary light or why it should possess the power of penetrating and passing through solid substances the scientists may never find out, as they have never yet found out what electricity is further than that it is a mode or expression of energy. It will be enough if they succeed in making a practical application of the discovery without being able to explain the character of the mysterious light or its mode of operating.

NAPOLEON-LINCOLN.

A year ago or more there was what seemed to be a conspiracy to interest the world in the character of Napoleon Bonaparte. Magazine publishers and syndicates surprised patrons and readers with a variety of literature designed to restore Napoleon to the attention and the admiration of the world. There was no demand for Napoleonic literature, and in three or six months people were wearied of it. One or two magazines are yet carrying out contracts with authors, but the publishers probably look forward with impatience to the time when the last article shall be printed. As for the newspapers, the Napoleon articles were dropped long ago. In the light of impartial history Napoleon I is a forbidding, if not repulsive, character. A military genius, without much doubt, and a statesman who de-

vised plans which made France prosperous, he filled Europe with war sim-United States Senate is without founda- ply to achieve personal power. His record is written in the unnecessary slaughter of many tens of thousands. cious citizens to bring new gifts to an That sort of glory might have called forth quite general admiration at that period, but since Napoleon was a power in Europe the world has made great progress in the humanities and toward a realization of human rights. slaughter of thousands, the horrors of a Moscow campaign and the filling of rector received abundant measure of ap Europe with woe constitute a crime plause as well as the more substantial rethe estimation of the people of to-day which no military genius can in any

measure atone. During the past few years another character has come more and more into the literature of the American people, not as the result of a combination, but because publishers and writers have learned that all classes of people desire more and more to learn of the marvelous Lincoln. Book after book has been written about him, and yet the masses are eager for more. In the public libraries all lives of Lincoln or books regarding him show marks of much reading. Lowpriced magazines have discovered that the way to popular favor is to give series of articles and portraits of Lincoln. No character in a history replete with the deeds of great men is so much talked of. His name is a household word. He dwells in the hearts of the American people and is revered throughout the civilized world. Dead more than thirty years, his life, character, words and deeds are the most pervasive and effective force in forming the American Nation at the present time. Thousands of meetings will be held to-day to render homage to this man of the age. Thousands of human hearts will be touched by the story of his noble life which will be repeated to-day.

Thrice fortunate the people who have an Abraham Lincoln for an ideal, for, having him, they can have no admiration for the world's Napoleons.

AN ATTACK OF IDIOCY.

In the threatening circular which Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, has sent to manufacturers the following paragraph appears:

The fall in farm produce must be hecked, or our farmers will be ruined. They ask for legislation that will raise the prices they receive abroad for their proce; namely, the restoration of silver to

its place as money. Where are the surplus products of the

Belgium, Germany and France chieflynations which measure values by money sustained by a gold standard. No matter what sort of money we may use here to measure values, those nations which we sell our surplus will make the prices in gold. We may issue billions of irredeemable paper money, so that the home price of wheat may be ten or even a hundred dollars a bushel, or in silver dollars worth but 50 cents Europe, it will make no difference with the price in the countries referred to. Our wheat will go into competition with the wheat of other countries-Russia, India and South America-and the price will depend upon the supply and the demand, but it will be in gold. The price is made by the relation which the demand bears to the supply. We can no more raise the price of agricultural products we sell in Europe by legislation here than we can build a railway to the moon. Any attempt of that kind would be as ridiculous as it would be for Congress to decree that mules shall be horses. At home, when the farmer takes wheat or hogs to market he does not make the price, but the purchaser, from his knowledge of the prices elsewhere, makes it. To take our wheat and hogs to Europe and demand an increased price because we are on a silver basis would make us the derision of the commercial world. In London merchants would probably be willing to pay us an increased price in silver bullion, but when we asked them and others to sell us sugar or like articles they would make us pay the gold price and take the silver bullion in payment at its gold price. It seems strange beyond comprehension that a sensible man could make

such a proposition. While we could not raise the prices would, by going to a silver basis, raise resent the difference between the purchase power of gold abroad and our silver here. All that would be accomplished would be to increase the cost of all the necessaries of life here, while the price of labor, paid in silver, would be increased slowly if at all. As a very large majority of the American people work for wages and salaries, a change to a silver basis, increasing the prices of the necessaries of life without increasing the price of labor, going to a silver basis would be to rob the whole people to make a few score of silver mine owners in this and other countries multi-millionaires. No surer scheme to make the rich much richer and the mass of the people much poorer could be de-

Abraham White, of Boston, who bid successfully for \$5,000,000 of the new government

I had an option on \$7,000,000 of gold, which option I purchased before I bid on the bonds. and through the Hancock National Bank received \$1,500,000 in gold on the day the bids were opened. I have sold \$200,000 of these onds at close to 117, and have \$1,300,000 remaining unsold, for which I expect to realize between 121 and 125. I am offered money at less than 4 per cent. to carry these bonds to the amount of 112 for the bonds. The loan alone shows me a profit of \$8,000 on the amount, and at the market to-day of 1171/2 there is a profit of above \$90,000. I have been offered \$90,000 cash for my trade; but, of course, have declined it. expect to realize \$150,000. I do not profess to be a capitalist, but as I had secured the option on my gold I had just as much right to bid for these bonds as Mr. Morgan had. My wife, who successfully bid on \$500,000, pledged the only piece of property she had in the world to buy the option

Bostonians are said to have "gone wild" over Mr. Walter Damrosch's new opera based on Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." The Boston behavior does not necessarily prove the superlative merit of the production, because the people of that interesting city are given to emotional outbursts on what sometimes seems entirely insufficient provocation. In this case they may have been moved to enthusiasm by the subtle flattery involved in the fact that the composer chose to present his work there first, or the fact that the original romance was a New England production and therefore placed them under certain patriotic obligations. But, with due allowance for local influences, there is every reason to believe that the success which attended the opening performance was well deserved. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" has in it every element needed for the production of a great opera-romance, passion and tragedy. It has been dramatized perhaps more than once, but never successfully, for some reason, and is

possibly better adapted to operatic than to dramatic presentation. The music is said to be strongly Wagnerian in character, which seems hardly in keeping with the ecompanying account of the production as a success, since the puritanism, the selfrestraint and the intense but repressed emotionalism which give the original tale its peculiar characteristics are as far removed as possible from the storm and stress of the Wagnerian drama. However, it is gratifying to know that this grand opera, with its American theme, was so well produced, and that the eminent young composer and di-

wards of the box office. Chronologically speaking, superstitious people in Madrid were not far wrong in onnecting the bursting of the great meteor over that city with General Weyler's reception in Havana. The explosion occurred at 9:30 a. m., and General Weyler landed in Havana at 11 o'clock a. m. Allowing for difference of time, the two events were nearly simultaneous.

When the United States and Mexico experience a rapprochement, ending in an entente cordiale that places them en rapport fighting in the territory of either country it is practically fait accompli.

The strict enforcement of the laws against prize fighting ought to result in an increase of ex-sports.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Toeing the Mark. Yabsley-Well, did you make Smithers toe the mark, as you said you would? Mudge-Er-yes. I was the mark.

A Woman's Reason. "I thought you meant to air your opinion on suffrage before the woman's club. didn't see you there."

"I had nothing to air." He Meant the Planet.

Minnie-He said that you reminded his

Mamie-Dear me! The impudent-"-Said you looked so much better after dark."

Somewhat Similar.

Wickwire-Sometimes I think it would be Yabsley-It is pretty near that way now.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The family of the poet Goethe is said to have recently become extinct by the death of Count Leo Henckel von Donnersmarck. Mrs. Mackay has decided to sell her magnificent hotel in the Place l'Arc de Triomphe, Paris, and will in the future American farms sold? In Great Britain. reside in London. The reputed purchaser is the proprietor of a famous Parisian perfumery establishment.

> A marble bust of the late Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author of the hymn "America," is to be placed in the Boston Public Library. Mr. S. Arthur Bent, of the Bostonian Society, has consented to receive contributions for that purpose.

Several interesting relics of Colonel Ellsworth, including a pompon from his cap, an epaulet and a visor, have come into the sion of a G. A. R. post in Santa Rosa, Another is a bunch of hair from the tail of the horse he rode at the time of his tragic death at Alexandria.

The Christian Scientists of New York have bought a church on the north side of Forty-eighth street for \$102,000 from New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Thus this queerest of religious bodies continues

A British sea captain named Jackson of the northeast passage to China and America, to see whether it can be made practicable for merchant vessels. If the money for a ship canal cannot be obtained he will start out next summer in his thirtyseven-foot sailing boat, the Venture. A remarkable change has taken place

within the past year in the theological colleges of England and Wales. Most of the Welch colleges have migrated to the three university towns. The fate of Queen's College, Birmingham, hangs in the balance, and now the authorities of St. Bees have com to the wise determination to close the college, which has ceased to be self-support-

Writing about the late Sir Frederic-o Lord-Leighton, Henry Labouchere says: do not think that I ever knew anyone t whom the epithet prefixed to the name of Crichton was more applicable. As a young man he was exceedingly good-looking, and seemed to excel in anything that he attempted. As a linguist he spoke many languages fluently; as a painter and sculp tor he became famous; as an orator he was ornate and effective. He was always courteous and pleasant, and so taking was his manner that a lady of the Cornelia typ once told me how glad she was that he ha never fallen in love with her, for she felt that she could not have been answerable for the consequences.

A son of the late Paul Verlaine, the French poet, who recently departed to the majority, tells a strange story explaining why he could not attend his father's fun-According to the special correspondent of one of the papers, the young man arrived in Brussels some months ago from Algeria, and he was about to start for aris when he suddenly fell into a lethar sleep. These sleeps occurred periodically. and usually lasted four or five days. The last of them occurrred simultaneously with the death of his father, and thus prevented him from attending the funeral. Dr. Van Velsen, of Brussels, has given a certificate to M. Verlaine, stating that these spells of sleep are due to the hypnotic influence of man with whom he became acquainted in

A Skeptic.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) There is much talk about sound money but there is much danger, when the S Louis convention shall have got together, that the usual straddle will be made. The currency plank will no doubt favor bimetallism, and be so deftly constructed as to b onstrued as favoring silver in Colorado and gold in New York. It is doubtful whether either of the parties will dare to make an unambiguous declaration for the gold standard.

Bold, Bad Baptist.

Springfield Republican. The Baptists of Philadelphia are in trouble | as follows: because the biggest man they have. Rev. Russell H. Conwell, lately gave an entertainment in which his daughter and the guests actually danced a minuet. Only those who have seen a minuet can fully appreciate its wild and tempestuous wickedness.

Why Shouldn't He? Chicago Past. A morning paper announces with evident surprise that "Speaker Reed pronounces if

Arkansaw' when he recognizes a Representative from that State." Why not Speaker Reed is a law-abiding citizen, and t is "Arkansaw" by legislative enactment. Oklahoma's Chances.

Kansas City Journal. Oklahoma should not be too confident. The statehood bill will probably go through the House without trouble, but the Senate

its stead.

Popular Miss. The various presidential aspirants who are left in the game evince a somewhat strong

desire to inspect Miss Indiana's dance pro

Mr. Bayard is much irritated by rumors

If the people of England really wish to

is likely to substitute a free-coinage bill in

In Other Words. Detroit Tribune.

that he intended to resign. In other words, Mr. Bayard is still strong in the Democratic They Surely Can.

curry favor with this country they can certainly find a more intelligent way to do i than by slobbering over Bayard.

Kansas City Journal.

Quite Likely. Washington Post. Undoubtedly Mr. Harrison will agree to

make a few of those happy speeches for the St. Louis nominee.

DAVIS

NOTED MISSOURIAN WHO WAS IM-MORTALIZED BY MARK TWAIN.

Some of His Thrilling Experiences is the West-A Pistol Once Held at His Head in the Court Room.

a remarkable history, whose name figures who represented in Congress the district in Mark Twain's famous book, "Roughing It," lies critically ill at the Missouri Baptist ette counties, having been elected in 186 Sanitarium, on Taylor avenue, and may and re-elected in 1858. live but a few hours. Forty-four years ago he came to Missouri, and during his early manhood held several positions of honor and trust; but it was during his six years' residence in Montana that he became celebrated as the people's judge, and became a factor in taming the wild elements in that wild Western country.

Judge Davis was born in Carter county, Kentucky, Feb. 28, 1832. A few years later his father, George N. Davis, moved to in formulating an ultimatum against prize Greenup county, and died there when Alexander, the youngest of twelve children, was thirteen years of age. Dissensions arose over the division of the estate, and Alexander, at the age of twenty, gave up all claim to his part and came to Missouri without a cent. He studied law at St. Joseph with Henry Vories, who was once Supreme Judge of the State. Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. Davis was elected prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county, of which St. Joseph is the county seat. He served two terms in the lower house of the General Assembly, from 1857 to 1861, and during the same time was city atttorney of St. Jo-

In 1858, while in his twenty-sixth year, he was married to Miss Mary Edwards, a daughter of Dr. John H. Edwards, of Jefferson City, Mo. They had one child, James C. Davis, born in 1863, who is now practicing

law in St. Joseph, and is a member of the Democratic State central committee. When the war broke out Judge Davis, who had just completed his second term in the Legislature, joined the Confederate army, and Governor Claib Jackson appointed him colonel in Brigadier General Steen's division of General Price's army. He served at the battle of Pea Ridge, and nearly all the bata good idea if a man could be treated like | tles in Missouri. In 1853 he was captured by is, but after so ie delav was n This event proved the turning point in his life." He found it difficult to prosper in this State, and decided to go West. Virginia City, Mont., was his objective point One of the first mining fevers that ever struck that country was then on, and lawssness reigned supreme. Not even the Territorial government had then been ormed, and the "road agent" flourished and was amenable to nobody. Murder was an every-day crime, and the festive horseman whose great specialty was riding into aloons and grocery stores and shooting everything and everybody in sight full of holes

had matters all his own way. The inevitable result came. of vigilantes were formed for the restoraion of order and the preservation of peace The leader of the largest band invited Judge Davis to join the organization, and because he refused to do so, because its affairs were conducted in secret, he was suspected of being a "road agent" himself, there was strong talk of hanging him before he had an opportunity to prove upon what kind of basis he stood. Finding him to be a man of such determined character, the leading men in the termined to establish a people's court and ingly held, and Alexander Davis thereby became the first judge ever elected in Montana. That was in 1864, and it was almost two years before the Territorial governmen harge of the People's Court, which handled matters both civil and criminal, and when the federal court took charge of affairs every decision that Judge Davis had renered was ordered to stand. By reason of the right vested in him by the voice of the rough people with whom he had to deal, as well as by his own great strength of character, the word of Judge Davis became law, and if he sentenced a man to death, there was but one thing for the hangman to do, and if he condemned a man to banishmen from the community the objectionable party stood not upon the order of going, but went at once, and never returned

One of Judge Davis's most exciting experlences during those memorable times ocurred in connection with Charlie Slade, the notorious outlaw, who had killed at least a lozen men. One day Slade had amused himself for several hours by riding through the town and into houses and shooting at everything within range. Finally the people tired everylasting quietus on them forthwith by nching him. Slade, who Davis personally, sought refuge from the his court room. pressed upon him, and Slade, in order to inimidate them, drew a revolver and pointed it at Judge Davis's bad, in a manner tha meant "If you attempt to harm me I wil dill your judge first." Judge Davis induced the mob to leave temporarily, hen advised Slade to fly for his life. latter promised to do so, and started away. but turned back when he saw the mob outcourt room and captured him. A few minutes later his body was oscillating at the end of a rope. This incident was made famous by Mark Twain, but he gave it several humor which were probably not

pparent at the time In 1867 Judge Davis visited Jefferson City Mo., where he was married to Miss Alice Edwards, a sister of his deceased wife. In those days travel in the West was slow, and was done mostly in wagons. Judge Davis and his bride were winding their tortuou course through the mountains in the company of one other family, when they were surrounded by a large party of Indians. The redskins commenced to make hostile to intimidate them, if possible, seized the leader by the throat and held a knife at his breast until the others signified their willingness to depart. The whole party would probably have been massacred had the Indians not known that a large wagon train was just around the side of the moun other members of his party were ignorant.

tain-a fact of which Judge Davis and the Judge Davis practiced law in Montana un til 1869, when he removed to St. Louis. In 1880 he gave up his profession on account of ill health and devoted his time to spec ulation in mining stocks, by means of which he accumulated a comfortable fortune.

FIVE TRAINMEN KILLED.

Serious Results of a Collision on th Illinois Central Railway.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 11.-Two mixed freight and passenger trains on the Illinois Central railway collided at Dongola, Ill. at 6:45 this morning. Five men were killed GEORGE HUNTINGTON, engineer.

BAGGAGEMAN ARMSTRONG. FIREMAN ANDERSON. FIREMAN ADAMS.

The injured, so far as known, are: Conductor Odun, of the passenger train, badly

BRAKEMAN M'LEAN

bruised; brakeman Lake, of the passenger train, bruised slightly; express messenger, name unknown here, slightly cut about the head. None of the passengers was killed and, so far as known, none was injured. Engineer Bales, of the freight train, escaped by jumping, though he was slightly hurt. The killed and wounded men nearly all lived in Centralia. The passenger train had waiting order at Dongola for the freight, but as several freights had pulled in, th engineer supposed the track was clear and started. The collision happened on a sharp curve. The damage in railroad property was great, as both trains were going at such speed that the force of the collision drove both engines and cars together in a mass. Three of the men killed were buried under the wreck and their bodies were not found for two hours. All of the men killed live in Centralia. Huntington was one of the oldest engineers on the road. The track was not cleared for several hours and through trains were seriously delayed. The Illinois Central has been doing more business than can be easily handled on one track and Mardi Gras excursions have increased it considerably, giving the train crews a vast mount of extra work. Considering the force of the collision the entire escape of the passengers is remarkable.

Either Schlatter or His Double. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 11.-If Francis Schlatter, the divine healer, who created such excetement in Colorado and New Mexico, is not now confined in the is a man in jail who certainly resembles him most remarkably. A. Grant, confined in jail, who saw Schlatter in Colorado, says ie recognizes the prisoner as Schlatter, While confined here the prisoner has been induced to write his name, which he gives stantaneous.

as Elljah Lyon, and the handwriting rembles the writing in letters of Sch this city. He had not been sent out to work in the chain gang since last Saturday and will not be sent out again.

LOST HIS TEMPER.

Hon. W. H. English Once Struck Congressman Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 11 .- The death at Indianapolis, lest Saturday of Hon. William H. English recalls a personal encounter ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11 .- The Globe-Democrat in which that gentleman took part, with says: Judge Alexander Davis, a man with | Hon. William Montgomery, now deceased, composed of Washington, Greene and Fay-

Mr. English was the author of the Kansas bill, a measure which at that time attracted the attention of the whole country and when "Lecompton" and "anti-Lecompton" was a great national issue. Mr. Montgomery, who lived here, was one of the leaders in the movement. A coldness sprang up between the two men after the passage of the bill, owing to some remarks which Mr. English is said to have made about Montgomery when he (English) was being naded. On Dec. 18, 1858, English and Montgomery met at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, opposite Willard's Hotel, in the national capital. English extended his hand and remarked: "How do you do, Mr. Montgomery?" The latter made no answer, but passed or

when he was suddenly struck from behin by English on the head with a sword cane. Montgomery, after recovering from the blow, rushed at his assailant, and English again prepared to strike, when Montgomery picked up a piece of brick, which he threw at English, striking him on the leg. English started rapidly away and Montgomery made for another brick, but before he could use i his adversary was too far away. The affair created great excitement at the time, and was the talk of the national capital. Both Congressmen were Democrats. Mr. Montgomery was a giant in stature as well as intellect, and for many years was a leading attorney at the Washington county bar, he and the late R. M. Gibson, later o the Pittsburg bar, being law partners here for years. The two Congressmen afterward made apologies and became reconciled.

FROM A DEAD WORLD

STARTING POINT OF THE AEROLITE THAT EXPLODED ABOVE MADRID.

Prof. Merrill, of the National Museuma, Says Meteorites Are Portions of the Tails of Comets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Professor Merrill, of the National Museum, is a recog-When asked about the explosion of the

aerolite above Madrid he said:

"I prefer to wait for authentication of the news before making an extended comment upon it. If this aerolite or meteorite has actually done damage in Madrid, it must have been simply from the shock resulting from its explosion. An aerolite and same thing. When we see a shooting star in the heavens it is called an aerolite. When it falls to the earth we call it a meteorite. The light which we see in the heavens is supposed to be the effect of the resistance of the earth's atmosphere upon the rapidly moving body. Meteorites, according to the latest scientific theory, are portions of the tails of comets or dead worlds. The tails of comets are believed to be the leavings of a world, so to speak, being dragged after the main body by the force of attraction. Some of these naturally become detached and fall through space. No one knows what proportion of them reaches the earth, but it cannot be

one in a million. "Though there are authenticated cases of meteorite killing a man, it is a favorite theory of those who study out the laws of science that but once in four hundred years falling from the heavenly bodies. Many masses of metallic matter have reached the earth that would have wrecked buildings had they dropped in the right, or rather let us say the wrong, place. In the Canyon Diavolo, Arizona, there must have been a shower of meteoric stones at some time or other, for large numbers have been found there. Some of them weighed as much as a thousand pounds apiece, and you can imagine the effect of such a missile lighting on the roof of a house. Diamonds were found in some of the specimens in that canyon.

"I do not remember just the weight of the largest meteorite ever found, but Lieutenant Peary claims to have brought from Greenland the largest one ever discovered. If I remember correctly, it weighs about 4,000 pounds, but it is not yet satisfactorily determined that this specimen is a meteorite. Many deposits of iron are found in Greenland, and this may be one them, and not a meteorite after all. We have in the National Museum a meteorite found near Tueson, Ariz., which weighs 1,400 pounds. I believe even larger ones have been found in Mexico.

"Astronomers have not been able to for-

Certain portions of the heavens are

mulate any law for the falling of meteor-

more thickly studded with them than oth-

ers, and at certain recurring intervals such displays may be more frequent than at other times, but, as I say, there is as yet no law about it. True, meteorites are metallic, having about the specific gravity of iron, and consisting almost entirely of that metal. There are others known as stony meteors, and these usually reach the earth in small pieces, having been shattered before they reach our atm "It is a mistake to suppose that these detached masses from comets and decaying worlds reach our earth with treme force. They do not, as a rule. The meteorites of Arizona were found in part protruding from the sand or only slightly buried within the sand. I picked up one there that was lying right on the surface. Of course, in this case the sand may have been washed away from the masses, for we do not know when the shower fell. But in instances where metallic masses have been seen to fall they were not found deeply imbedded in the earth. There may be something in the resistance of our atmosphere after they come within the attraction of the earth or the law of gravity that precludes their striking with great force, but I think it is because as a rule they reach the earth at an oblique angle and have a greater tendency to slide along

than to bury themselves. The Aerolite Seen at Other Points. MADRID, Feb. 11.-The aerolite which exploded over this city vesterday was seen over a large area, including Toledo, Saragossa and Valladolid

"BAT" SHEA DEAD.

Killed by Electricity While Fastened to the Murderers' Chair.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Feb. 11 .- Bartholomew Shea died in the electrical chair today, paying the penalty for the murder of Robert Ross, at Troy, in March, 1894. He was attended to the gallows by a clergyman from his home and by a priest from the Roman Catholic Church of this place. After am innocent, Father, innocent," an assertion which he repeated during the rite of ancintment. When he was conducted into the death chamber he started as he came in sight of the electrical chair, but said nothing. The straps being adjusted, the priests, in low tones, read the service of the dead. While the priests read, the first voltage was turned on. It was 9:55 when Shea entered the room and 9:58% when he was pronounced dead.

The current sent the body tightly against the straps, and the neck and bared leg grew purple. For thirty-one seconds the contact was maintained and reduced to a light voltage for thirty-one seconds. When the current was turned off there was an escape of air from the filled lungs, and Dr. Ransom ordered the current on again. A concounty jail on a charge of vagrancy, there | tact of twenty-seven seconds was maintained and then the stethescope failed to show any life. The escape of air from the lungs sounded like a prolonged eigh made some people think that there was life, but the physicians said that death was in-